# THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1843.

### FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Il Mayoralty Convention .- An Adjoursed Meeting of this Convention will be held on Monday even-ing, the 27th inst at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House.

J. PHILIPS PHENIX, Chairman.

EDWARD MINTURN, | Secretaries.

Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements in sended for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sun-days. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

TT Copies of the Defence of Captain Mackenzie as presented to the Court Martial by George Griffin, Esq., in a neat Pamphlet form, and containing the Greek Programme of Spencer, may be had at this office. Price 12; cenis. This important National Document although clear, logical and el.quest in its style, cannot be fairly unders ood or appreciated without the accompanying Greek characters lound in this Pampblet.

Tor For The Copyright Question, The Weother, General Putnam, Vircumstantial Evidence, and a Notice of Fousier's Works from the Pathinder, see First Page.

### Militia Reform.

Our expectations of public benefit from our present Legislature are moderate-very moderate, indeed-but we do trust they will not adjourn without so changing our Militia System as to abolish the useless and absurd Company and Regimental Parades now required. There is every reason why this should be done, and none at all why it should not. The cost of these Parades can searcely be so little as Half a Million Dollars a year to the citizens of this State alone, and their influence on the Morals and Industry of the People is certainly not favorable. And what good do they accomplish? Have our Militia learned so much by all the 'Trainings' of the last ten years, as they might learn under good officers in one week of steady drilling? Nay; have they learned so much as good officers would teach them during a march of one hundred miles to the theatre of War, should our Country ever be invaded? We believe no man will pretend it.

Our whole system ought to be recast. As it is the Laboring Class practically bear its whole burthen; for they alone train. The merchant, doctor, lawyer, minister, broker, man of fortune-vou catch none of these training-very clear of it: while the man whose time is his estate, and whose necessities require him to improve it to the utmost. is dragged out to train some three days in a yearto work for the public yet to get no pay, and to keep a musket and equipments worth \$20, when he can hardly afford to keep a cow! Is this just and equal?

We would have all this reversed, or greatly modified. Let every man of substance be requested to keep a musket and equipments, under penalty of \$10 added to his taxes; let all the ablebodied citizens of each town be enrolled, and officers chosen, if thought advisable, on the day of Annual Town Meeting. That is all the good that can be get out of the 'floodwood' Militia. Then let every encouragement be extended to the formation and disciplining of Volunteer Companies; and let them be paid for their services if requisite, as they are in Massachusetts, \$5 a year. Let these Companies be well disciplined, and, in case of need, abundant officers can be drawn from them to drill the Militia. Such a change would save our People a Million of Dellars every three years, and secure a more efficient and less ridiculous Militia than we now have .- We hear that the subject is in good hands at Albany, and we trust it will be pressed to a beneficent issue.

## Mr. Barnard's Address.

We have made room at some sacrifice this morning for the able and lucid Letter of Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD to his Constituents in regard to the doings of the late Congress. We differ vitally from Mr. B. on many topics therein discussed. but we know him to be always fearless and uncalsulating in the expression of his sentiments, and to such a man, when gifted with ability and experience, we listen with pleasure when we agree with him, with respect when we differ, and with deference at all times. Our readers will derive instruction from Mr. Barnard's views of the doings of Congress.

We agree with him most heartily in regard to the Tariff: the Remedial Justice bill: the propriety of imposing duties on Tea and Coffee; of making provision for the speedy payment of the Public Debt instead of borrowing more; of energetically improving our Rivers and Harbors; of doing the best that can be done to reestablish a National Currency; and in his condemnation of the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law. We care less about the imposition of new Duties, however, since we are confident that the present Tariff will afford an ample Revenue directly, if it be only let alone. Mr. Barnard is right in lashing those Western Members who juggled their own River Improvements into the Army bill, and then voted down all others; but we think he gave them a precedent for such a course when he voted with the Loco-Focos in the election of a Clerk against the regularly selected candidate of the Whig party. To entitle us to be justly indignant at others' infidelity to tacit obligations, we must inflexibly govern our own conduct by the dictates of good

faith. In regard to the Retrenchment bill '548,' we must be allowed to dissent utterly from Mr. Barnard's judgements. It is possible that a few cases of discrepancy and hardship might have occurred under it, but that its passage would have wrough vest benefit to the nation we cannot doubt .-Mr. Barnard cannot "see a single case in the ten thousand to which this notable reform would 'have applied, where I could say in my conscience 'I considered the present pay or compensation "allowed by law was too large." Well, we can see a case: The allowance to him of \$64 from the Treasury for a night's sleeping on a steamboas to New-York on his way to Washington (costing him possibly \$3) would have been greatly, and we think justly, reduced by this bill. The payment to him of \$160 for two day's riding home from Washington at a cost of some \$20 to \$25, would have been handsomely curtailed by the passage of '543,' very much to our satisfaction. There are other Members who receive some \$1,500 a year for Mileage, while their traveling expenses are not ever \$300, counting in their time at its full value. We think the pay here a great deal too much, and shall not rest till it is reduced. So with the pay and rations of most of the Officers in our Army and Navy, especially those who have nothing to do; so with the pay of our whole Custom House establishment: the lowest grade (Inspectors) now receiving \$1,095 per year, or just as much as in 1836, while the money is worth nearly twice as

much. We maintain generally that if the sala-

ries of U. S. functionaries were high enough in 1836, (and we heard no complaint of the centrary,) then the reduction of these salaries 12 and 20 per cent. in 1843, in view of an empty Treasury, deficient Revenue, considerable Debt, the general embarrassment of the People, and the enormously increased value of money, can be no hardship .-We have no room to argue the point; but no flippant concatenation of the words 'politicians' and demagogues' shall deter us from maintaining and expressing our convictions.

The Murder of Charles G. Corties. The excitement consequent on the murder in the public street, of this man, continues undiminished; and appears rather to increase in intensity, as the mystery that enshrouds the bloody deed, thickens around the yet unascertained author of the transaction. The testimony given yesterday evening and previously, before the Coroner, will tell what progress has been made towards the discovery of the real perpetrator. Though far from decisive, it is considered by many as sufficient to fix strong suspicion on Mrs. Colton; who they suppose was prompted to the act by the feelings imparted to her by her husband, whose wrongs, together with her own, whether real or ideal, she was induced from her peculiar situation to attempt to avenge. Whether Mrs. Colton, however, was the authoress of the death of Mr. Corlies or not, remains to be proved-as no one can er ought to be pusished on mere suspicion however strong, in the absence of any legal evidence of guilt. Report states, that some time since, Mr. Colton instructed his wife in the use of the pistol, teaching her to fire at targets, in which it is said she attained no inconsiderable precision- It is also inferred from the fact of Mr. Colten having previously attempted to shoot Mr. Corlies for the alienation of his wife's affections. and his being held to bai, in \$5000 to answer,that being thus prevented from carrying out his own purposes of vengeance he would still endeavor to do by proxy what he was so unwillingly restrained from doing himself; the more especially as be would thereby escape a conviction for the attempted homicide; which would have been almost inevitably certain had the life of Corlies not In regard to Colton, independent of his profes

ion and practice as a gambler, his character is said to be good as respects his verscity, honesty in his dealings, punctuality in meeting all his engagements, and honor, as it is understood by men of his caste. He possessed great decision and energy of character, ross from an humble to a highly respectable standing as to property, &c. by a close attention to his business as a skillful banknote engraver, in which he was successfully employed for several years for banks in Boston, Providence, and elsewhere, until he formed a connection in business with Mr. R. Parsons, a wealthy porting gentleman, of Providence, his present associate and partner in the house in Vesey street, with whom he removed to this city some five or six ears ago, and commenced that system of splendid sporting' as it is called, by which they have botk become enriched. Mrs. Colton, we have been oformed since our last notice, was a native of Killingly, Connecticut, whence she removed to Providence, and thence to Boston, and long after her marriage was not only a lovely looking but an amiable and highly esteemed woman; and if she has become the vile creature that she is represented to be, her deplerable change of character is attributed to the lawless business of her husband. which, more than any other, tends to harden the heart, and to destroy all the best affections of humanity. Cold and chilling neglect, if she became he moral ruin she is charged to be, must have driven her to seek those sympathies in guilt with a paramour, which she could not obtain in innocence, in the once cherished society of her husband. And having lost the favor of the latter and her prospect of protection from the former, it s not unreasonable to suppose that she was driven to desperation, and might be induced to meditate and attempt the destruction of him whom she had so ardently though lawlessly loved.

In regard to Mr. Corlies, it is also asserted hat the guilty connection, that was terminated only at his death, was not the first difficulty of the kind in which he had been engaged, nor the first attempt that was made upon his life. It is stated that some time since when in Mobile, he became entangled in a lawless love affair with the wife or mistress of another, and was twice shot at, once in a bouse and again in the street, in one of which instances the ball passed through his hat and barely missed his head. These attempts, it is stated, induced him to leave that city and lecate himself here: re-engaging in that course of licentiousness

which so suddenly terminated his life. As an evidence of the sympathy the the situation of Mr. Colton excites among his friends, it is only necessary to state that he is surrounded by hundreds well-dressed and genteel-looking sportsmen and gamblers, who throng the court room to give countenance to their former companion, anxious to catch every sound and sentence of testimony that has a tendency to implicate either Colton or his wife in the guilt of the murder. Both of the accused, however, preserve the most perfect equanimity and apparent insensibility to the facts disclosed, and preserve the appearance of conscious innocence or stoical indifference to the evidence that is to shut them in prison for trial, or discharge them from the custody of the officers of the law.

The True Sun has an able, just and excellent article in favor of a law against Seduction and kindred crimes against the peace and honor of families, in which it urges other papers to come out in favor of such a law, and calls upon the City Press to enter upon the work-saying.

"We will not shrink from the task which we feel called nay bring us reproach and contumely from our older more experienced breihren, who, long ago, should have sounded the alarm, and opened in a path which we would have been proud to follow. Some body must begin—the work must be accomplished; and, if all around us are silent, from causes into which it is not our purpose to inquire, we will not for that hold back, but will cry aloud and spare not.

The True Sun ought to have known that THE TRIBUNE has always been the carnest advocate of suck a law as it now urges-that, beside what we have written upon it in times when there was no concurring public sentiment and no exciting occurences pointing to the necessity for such a law, we printed a double sheet of our paper in order to lay before our readers Mr. SIMMONS'S long and powerful Report to the last Assembly in favor of the reruired legislation, and gave away 10,000 copies of at a cost to us of at least \$300. The Aurora ikewise preceded the True Sun is advocating a law against Licentiousness. It is a capital misake in a new paper to suppose that there is no righteousness extant but its own.

CP Col. VOLNEY E. HOWARD of Mississippi Loco) announces himself a candidate for U. S. Senator, and recants the detectable doctrine of Repudiation, which he has hitherto maintained in common with his party. He will stump the State. | Just at this time it will have general interest.

### " Association.

We have received a great many letters from almost every part of the Union, asking us all manmer of questions with regard to the character, tendencies and progress of the dectrine of Asso-CIATION; the probability of its being speedily reduced to practice; asking solutions to various sup posed difficulties in relation thereto; whether the Sylvania Association will probably go into operation this spring, &c. &c. We cannot find time to reply privately to all these inquiries, nor can we take room in The Tribune to reply to them. But a large pamphlet of 20 mammoth pages will be issued next week, giving a full account of the Sys tem. Theoretical and Practical, with a history of its origin, a biographical notice of its author, directions for carrying it into effect, and answers to most or all of the inquiries and objections which have been put to us. It is prepared by ALBERT BRISDANE, an intimate friend of Fourier in life, and an ardent, intelligent apostle of his doctrine since his death. This work has been got up in part by subscription of the friends of the doctrine, and will be sold for less than its first cost, or at the rate of 121 cents a copy, or ten copies for \$1 .-Orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly obeyed; and we trust these who desire information will procure this work first, and see whether it does not solve all their difficulties, before applying to us for special information. It will be for sale at this office, and prebably by most of our

## Orthography.

To NOAH WERSTER, Esq.-Your advice that 'Old Dilworth' "should learn not to write about what he does not fully comprehend," is received by him in all meekness and humility ;-he will endeavor to profit by it. You will permit him, bowever, to urge in extenuation of his ignorance, that his early education (such as it was) was acquired in a mud-walled school house, in a remote district of country, and that his mode of spelling was derived entirely from a book called "WEBSTER's Spelling-Book." Perhaps you may have heard of such a work. He was a diligent scholar, and soon mastered that book thoroughly. Blessed with most retentive memory, he has never forgotten that "Noah Webster, Junior" directed his learners to spell "height" and "traveller." 'Old Dilworth' is, and was, quite aware that "trave-ler' may be divided into syllables thus 'trav-el-er,' but is also aware that it is not usual to divide words into syllables in books, other than Spelling Books and Dictionaries, and that therefore an adult learner (and we have thousands of them annually from Europe) meeting with the word 'traveler' would be very likely to consider it a word of two syllables. "Old Dilworth" is unable to perceive what literary benefit is to accrue from these innovations. To him it seems but the affectation of learning. applied to the smallest possible object, and leading to no beneficial result. He is therefore unwilling to unlearn what was acquired with so much painstaking, and occasional applications of the ferule, the more especially as he is supported in his "old jargon" by an authority so unquestionable as "NOAR WEBSTER, JUNIOR."

Cheap Light.
To the Editors of The Tribune:
GENTLEMEN-When anthracite coal was worth, by the ton, \$9 50; the best winter strained oil, by the gallon, \$1 75, and sperm candles, by the pound 45 cents, the proprietors of the Gas Company charged 40 cents for a hundred cubic feet of gas.

March 24, 1843.

OLD DILWORTH.

Now, the coal is worth, per ton, \$5 25; the oil, per gallon, 75 cents; the candles, per pound, 25 ents, and, as before, gas per 100 cubic feet, 40 cents. That is to say, when the coal (of which the gas is made) has fallen over forty per cent., and oil and candles (the competitors of gas) have fallen over sixty per cent. the gas is still charged at the original price of forty cents a hundred feet.

Now, gentlemen, if you can give a good reason for this, or can tell why it is not better for people to use oil or candles instead of gas, you will enlighten sundry

CONSUMERS OF GAS IN THE 15TH WARD. P. S. While your hand is in, perhaps you can let us know why the sixpenny and shilling loaf of bread is but a trifle larger than when flour was worth \$10 a barrel.

We can only guess; every body can do that.

The veteran SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER. the former friend and comrade in battle of Gen. Harrison-the Hero of Queenston Hights, where he was severely wounded-has been removed from the station of Postmaster at Albany, and James D. Wasson, a Van Buren Loco-Foco, appointed in his stead. Gen. Jackson always refused to have this gallant old Patriot turned out, throughont his whole eight years. Van Buren, after considerable hesitation, removed him and appointed A. C. Flagg, now Comptroller of the State Finances. Gen. Harrison restored Gen. Van Rensselaer, and now John Tyler has turned him out .-Gen. V. was dependent on the office for his livelihood, and carefully abstained from all Political action .- And yet such men as Caleb Cushing can stand up in the face of innumerable facts like these and wonder what the Whigs find to condemn in John Tyler!

Wm. C. Bouck, son of the Governor, has been appointed Postmaster at Schenectady vice -Thompson removed. Who wouldn't be a Bouck?

TO Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS announces himself a candidate for Congress in a manly and characteristic Circular, in which the iniquity of the Loco-Foco Legislature, in Gerrymandering and overloading his District in order to defeat him, is lucidly exposed and powerfully castigated. Mr Botts has a hard District and a formidable competitor. (Hon. John W. Jones,) yet we do not despair of his success.

WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, Esq. of Westmoreland Co. has been nominated by the Whigs of the VIIIth District, in opposition to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter: JAMES C. BRUCE will probably be the Whig candidate in the Halifax District.

In the Mecklenberg District, the Van Burenites are evidently trying to elbow out Hon. WM. O. GOADE, the present Calhoun Member, and send back Gen. GEO. C. DROMGOOLE, their former man We think they will succeed.

T Judge GREENWOOD of Kings County is cen sured by the Courier & Enquirer for his decision in the case of Eugene Sullivan, which is stated thus: "The Judge actually coupled with his order remanding the apprentice to the custosty of his officers the Judicial di-rection that he should not be imprisoned." The order of Judge G. was that Eugene Sulfi-

van "be discharged from his imprisonment and remanded to the service." Of course in the service he was limble to be dealt with as the officers We have received a copy of "A Popular

Essay on Comets" by R. W. HASKINS of Buffalo

Reminiscence of Pittsburgh, &cc. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

Ріттевиван, Магсь 18, 1843. A new Historical work entitled "The Backwoods, or the Sources of the Ohio," has been announced by a young Physician, who has spent ome time in collecting information from old settlers and authentic documents. I have not seen the manuscript, but a reminiscence I have from an old citizen of Pittsburgh will give you some idea of the kind of work that may be expected from

In early times, when old Fort Du Quesne stood at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, the head of la belle rivere, the plot on which the city stands, was covered with a dense wood, through which various cattle trails and paths led. The Indians closely watched the Fort: but occasionally were picked off or wounded in reonnoitering and watching to way-lay the settlers. It happened that an Indian belonging to one of hese marauding parties was wounded and renderd hers du combat. Not being able to escape, he dragged himself to a large tree growing on the edge of one of the paths and watched his opportunity. Soon after a young woman belonging to the Fort came along driving cows, but on reaching the tree where the Indian was concealed, was felled by a blow with a club and killed. The alternative eing to starve or eat her, he proceeded to slice off the fleshy part of the thighs and ate it raw Thus he was found a few days after, and paid the penalty with his life. This took place just about where Dr. Bruce's Church now stands; perhaps some of your readers know the location. How few who now pass the spot know the tragedy once perpetrated there.

A public meeting has been called to concereasures for the construction of a Macadamized oad to intersect the National road at Uniontown Fayette County. The navigation is open to Brountville. No change of importance in the markets. Exchange on the East plenty at & to par premium. Yours, &c.

THE STREETS .- The manner in which certain neutral newspapers, (i. e., newspapers under faise colors.) find fault with the Street Contracors, is perfectly outrageous. They seem to be rabid and ferocious because the old system of street cleaning, which cost \$120.000 per annum, has peen abandened, by the aid of Whigs, for one far more economical. It appears the Contractors are expected to take the snow, as well as the dirt, out of the streets. This never has been done by the authorities under any administration. Why then should the Contractors now be called upon to do it? The season has been an extraordinary one, and nothing can be more unjust than to make these men responsible for the action of the elements.

Beach's Sun says that the late murder of Corlies is a warning against Gambling and Intemperance. Very good : but we think Licentiousness is the vice more especially pointed at in this case than Intemperance. We have not heard that Corlies or the Coltons were intemperate. Dare not The Sun look the real truth in the face? What interest has it in opposing, by every underhand means, the passage of a law inflicting puaishment on acduction and conjugal infidelity !

The Meeting of Mechanics in relation to a Lien Law at National Hall on Wednesday evenng was very respectable, and its proceedings, moderate in tone yet firm in purpose, we trust cannot fail to be effective. As the Mechanics of our City ask no more than has already been accorded o their brethren in a majority of the States, we cannot doubt that their prayer will be granted.

THE SPORTING CHRONICLE, a weekly paper levoted to amusements, at \$2 per year, has just been issued from 'The Spirit of the Times' office, 1 Berclay-st .- William T. Porter, Editor; John Richards, publisher. We regret to see Pugilism announced as one of the 'Sports' to which the Chronicle is to be devoted.

We ask attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the 'Sunday Morning Bulletin.' the new, spirited and handsome Sunday paper, the first appearance of which we noticed a few days since.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 15. KINGS COUNTY .- Samuel Smith and Joseph Conselyea,

udges, re-appointments.

Rodney S. Church, justice of the municipal court, vice Edward Copland, term expired.

Abrham D. Soper, Sam'l E. Jahnson and A. Orville Miller, musters in chancery, vice, vice Paul J. Fish, John Dykeman and Cyrus P. Smith.

Peter V. Benssen, examiner in chancery, vice Geo. C. Remsen, examiner in chancery, vice Geo. C. Dixon, removed from the county.
Rufus Clagett and Gilbert Reid, jr., comissioner of deeds

rt Brooklyn.

Daniel Wembly, notary public, re-appointment.

John Lefferts, notary public, vice Richard J. Todd, term Archibald McMahon, inspector of beef and pork, vice Jas Titus, term expired.

John A. Emmons, commissioner of loans, vice Benardus

. Ryder, term expired. . Ryder, term expired. Hiram Ross, Asa Stebbins and Benj. Meeker, inspectors I Imber, vice Smith Morehouse, Philip Meighan and Geo Bancroft, terms expired.

Benjamin R. Prince and John S. Jones, inspectors of

David S. Strodg, inspector of domestic distilled spirits. ice John Higbie, term expired. CHENANGO COUNTY.—John P. Jones, inspector of leather,

ce Justus Jewell, term expired.

DELAWARE COUNTY —Thos. Paine, Linus Porter, John de Donald and Marcus S. Bostwick, commissioners of loans, ice Davice B. Case, John Blanchard, Demas Hine and lorris L. Parrington, terms expired. Erastus G. Waters, examiner in chancery.

Dubois Burbans, notary public.

Oowego County.—Moses P. Hatch and Sidney S. Hurlourt, notaries public, vice Philo Stevens and Chas. J. Hurl-COLUMBIA COUNTY .- Darius Peck and Wheeler Clark nasters in chancery; vice Chas. Esselstine and Joseph G.

Josh F. Bagley, marshal of the city of Hudson, vice Abel Babeock, term expired.
Stephen i. Magown and John S. Anable, notaries public vice David Cashore and Wm. A. Dean.
Stephen Sierm, examiner in chancery, vice Martin Peck-Stephen Miller and Jerome Tutt'e, loan commissioners, nder law of 1801, vice Robert G. Frary and Lewis Little,

erms expired.

John Vanderpeel and Wm. E. Hermance, commissioners or loaning U. S. deposit moneys, vice Henry Baker and lugh McClelland, terms expired.

Theodore Miller, commissioner of deeds for Hudson.

Covington Guion, notary public.

GREENE COUNTY .- Malbone Watson, surrogate, reap-Perkins King, first judge, Sylvester Nichols, Frederick A. Fenn and Anthony M. Van Bergen, judges, reappoint-Andrew S. Van Sivke and Howland Macomber, commit sloners for Iraning U. S. monies vice David G. Ateet and Albert Tuttle, terms expired. Rufus W. Watson and Nathaniel Ormsbee, loan commis-

ioners under the law of 1308, vice Hiram Friar and Peter Bogardus, terms expired. Edgar B. Day and Frederick Hill, notaries public, vice Vin. H. Van Orden and Wm. W. Van Vechten, terms ex-Nathaniel Wilson, inspector of beef and pork, vice Chas. E. Wilson, term expired. Russel D. Hall, inspector of beef and pork. Washington County—John McLean, Marmus Fairchild

and Orville Clark, masters in chancery, in the pieces of Joseph Bois, John W. Proudfit and Henry B. Northrep, terms expired.

> Luther J. Howe, Benjamin F. Agan and Luther Wait, examiners in chancery, in the places of Erestos D. Culver and John C. Parker, terms expired, and James Gibson, term ex-Frederick Weston, sup. court com., vice Henry B. Nor

thrup, term expired.

Joseph Holmes, notary public, vice Edwin Andrews, term xpired.

James Robitson and Charles Thurman, commissioners for maning U.S. deposite moneys, vice Israel McConnell and Ronsom Stiles, terms expired. Solomon S. Cowen and Henry Bull, commissioners of loans noder the law of 1803, vice James W. Porter and Elisha Bil-

lings, terms expired.
Oliver Bascom, inspector of lumber, vice Cyrus A. Adams terms expired.
St. Lawrence County-Roseins W. Judson, master in chancery, vice Amagiah B. James, term expired.

Apams & Co's Expans. - By reference to our adver tising columns, it will be seen that Adams & Co. have commenced their daily trips to Boston by the way of Norwich and Worcester.

The Marder of Mr. Corlies-Examination

FRIDAY, March 24. The investigation was resumed before the Coroner this afternoon, at the Superior Court room. The Court room was filed to overflowing at an early hour, and the adjoin. ing room likewise opened for the accommedition of the public; notwithstanding which, the entire gallery of the second floor leading to the room was filled to repletion, and ven the stairs leading thereto. The excitement was in deed tremendous. After the jury, one by one, managed to effect an entrance, the case proceeded, with the exception of one juror, who did not appear after waiting an bour for

Hm. W. Seaver, sworn .- I reside at 47 Beach-street. was not intimately acquainted with Charles G. Corlies. 1 never saw Henry Colum until in Court. I had no know edge of the lase difficulty between the two. I am not acquinted with Mrs. Colum. Last Saturday afternoon, while was reading an evening paper, at a public house called the Empire," in Vesey street, I saw a notice in it respecting Mrs. Colton taking laudanum ; I then handed it to Wm. W. Monroe; he read it hastily, as having seen it before, he then said, "yes. I should think Coffles would leave the city, or ne may be killed yet." There was another gentleman sit ing by, but I do not think he heard the remark. That was all that transpired about the matter there. I never heard any threats against Corlies's life previous to that. I've known Monroe about one year-he formerly kept a grocery store but is not now engaged in thy business. He did not assign any reason why Corlies should have gone away, he only made use of the above expression. I saw Coriles on the orenoon of Sunday last. I met him in Broadway. I had o conversation with him. James Jenkins, (colored) sworn.-I live at No. 26 Vesev. street, in the capacity of waiter for Mr. Wallace, at the pre

ent time-since the 26th February last. I lived there pre

rously with Mr. Colton. He gave it up at the above date, Mr. Colton has been in the Pabit of visiting the house since he left it; he went to live at No. 21 the same street. Mrs Colton remained at No. 26; she occupied two rooms in the third story. She never had any company to call and see her to my knowledge. When Mr. Colton came he always vent up stairs. I do not know whether he went into her pooms or not. He was there last Monday. He was there in Mrs. Colton's rooms. I law bim in the rooms. He did not peak to Mrs. Colton. He removed some furniture from here. I assisted him in so doing. While I was about Mr. and Mrs. Colton remained together. She was sitting on the sofa, and dressed in white; her hair was worn plain, as isual. Mr. Colton was in the room about fitteen minutes. was not present when he left. I saw him afterwards in the second story of the same house. I did not see Mrs. Colon after that, notil in the evening when Justice Matsell sent me up, as he wished to see her. I knocked at the door; she pened it part of the way. She said she would not see any erson that evening. I then went up a second time, at the firection of the Justice, and told her that he wished to see her. She made the same reply. I returned and told him. then showed him the apartments she occupied, and remained there with him until the door was broken open The Justice knocked several times at the door and receive no reply. He was there ten minutes before the door wa orced. Some person then allowed her three minutes to open the door. She did not appear as well as usual when I went up to deliver my messages. I went into the room shortly after the door was broken open. She was reclining on the sofa. She was spoken to repeatedly and said nothing. attend the frost door. Mrs. Co.ton did not pass out of the front door that day or evening. I was there from three Gelock until after Justice Matsell came. No female passes out of the door. I was there all the time. Mrs. Colton was in the habit, when going out, to go out of the root door. There was only one other female in the neuse, and that was the colored servant; she was the cook -(Ann Russell.) Mrs. Colton did not carry a night key .-A boy named Sims was also there on that day, but no one except myself attended the door that atternoon and evening There is a basement story to the house; that door is not a tended; it was generally locked. The kitchen is in the back basement; the front basement is occupied as a diningroom. One gentleman, named Kilpatrick, took dinner there about 3 o'clock; no one else but bim. Mr. Wallace did net ine there; am not positive that Mr. Kilpatrick dined there on Monday last. I saw him about that hear in the hall; h remained in the bouse all the afternoon; he carried a nightkey and let himself in; he also occupied a room in the third ery. There is a back stair-case from the second story to the basement: it is used by the servants. Heard or saw n one come down the back stairs that evening, except Ann Russell. There is no egress except through the house from that lot. No one could either go up or down the back tair-case without my hearing them from my station is the hall. I did not see Mrs. Colton every day .-She usually wore a white dress about the bouse. nenced living there in November last. I do not know Charles G. Corlies. I never knew Mrs. Colton to have a pistol. I have seen a small silver mounted one around the

By a Juror .- I am positive that no one passed out withou my knowledge, that day or evening, from the front door Mrs. Colton did not. Some one might bave went down the back stairs and out of the basement door, but I think no person did the time I have mentioned. There is a middle foor to the hall-it separates the stair cases. I attended the front part of the hall. I did not say that I saw every per on that passed down the back stairs; I could see them from the front stairs, as they went down, as my station was at the foot of the stairs. The stairs unite at the second story. A lady called between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon; she had on a black hat and black cardinal shaw Supper hour is about 10 o'clock. 15 or 20 generally sat down to table. Tea was served on Monday evening beween 6 and 7 o'clock.

Simon Boddley (black) sworn. I live with Mr. Wallace t No. 26 Vesey-street. I lived there with Mr. Colton preiously. I am a waiter at the house-attend on the table and purchase groceries. This witness corroborated the statement made by James Jenkins, respecting his staying at the hall. He is not absent more than 15 minutes during the afternoon and evening, and I then take his place. No female vent ont on Manday while I attended the door. I saw no one go up or down the back stairs except Ann Russell, the cook. I did not see Mrs. Colton on Monday last-had not een her for 6 or 7 days previously. It is a long time since have seen Mrs. Colton go out. I never noticed her dress. The last time she was out it was to the theatre with Mr. Colton. There is a stove at the foot of the stairs where Jenkins is stationed. The front door is kept unfastened after 3 o'clock until late at night. The remainder of the testimo ny was similar to that of the preceding witness (Jenkins.) John Wallace sworn. I reside at 2154 Grand-street. I have occupied the house 26 Vesey-street since the 27th of Febru ary. I was at the house in Vesey-street on Monday after noon from about half past 3 until between 12 and 1 at night. was in the parlor on the lower floor constantly that afteroon and evening. I had company with me. I did not see Mrs. Colton during that day. I had not seen her since the 2d or 3d of March. I rented the house of Mr. Colton, who had the privilege of the upper rooms until the 1st of May .-Mr. Colton remained a few days after my taking possessio have not seen him in there since that time. I have had no conversation since Mr. Colton left with his wife. There is only one other female in the house, and that is the colored servant. I do not know of any females who are in the habit visiting there. I have pever seen Mrs. Colton with he hat en. I do not know of her going out of the house on Mon day afternoon or evening. I knew Mr. Corlies by sight. have never heard any one threaten the life of Mr. Corlies ruse any threat. I have never seen any fire-arms in the

Adjourned until Saturday morning.

FROM MEXICO. - We have advices to the 8th of February. Don Isidore Reyes, the Commanding General of the Mexican troops in the department of Tamaulipas, has been superseded by General Woll, for not having prevented the Texans from sacking the towns of Loredo and Guerraro. There is nothing else of interest.

The Washingtonian WEERLY NEWS, & large and pleasant melange of Temperance and miscellaneous matter, has just been started by Starr & Hovey, 160 Nassau-st., 3d story. Price \$1 50 per annum.

IF S. B. WOLCOTT, the Whig Postmaster at Elyris, Ohio, has been removed. Three citizens of that place petitioned for his expulsion.

MURDER -The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, relates the following shocking story. A stranger calling himself Newton, arrived at the residence of an old gentleman of the name of Lott, living on Black Creek, for the purpose of purchasing hogs and cattle. After a few days the old gentleman disappeared. Newton stating that he had gone to Jackson, La, upon business and had hired him to attend to his affairs until his return. After a day or two Newton himself suddenly decamped; where upon the suspicions of the neighbors having be came excited, search was made and the body of Mr. Lott was found in the Creek, terribly mangled.

the Revolution, who served five years, and who was in the battles of Guilford and Eutaw Springs, was drowned on the night of the 12th instant. He ived in Gwinnett County, Georgia, and was found dead in the Apalache river. It was supposed the horse on which he rede got into deep water and eccasioned the accident. Mr. Hunt was about one hundred and seven years old.

DROWSED .- Littleton Hunt, an old soldier of

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Philudelphia.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
PERLAPELPHIA, March 24-P. M. There was a beavy business done in Cincinnati Water Bonds in our Stock Market to-day, but with this exception every thing else remained inactive. I annex the sales : & shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 251; 1 do North American Bank at 2724; \$500 Lehigh Mortgage Loan at 464: \$8000 Cincinnati Water Works Bonds at 30; 15 shares Wilmington Railroad 219.

At a late hour vesterday afternoon a sale of \$5000 Penn sylvania Fives occurred at 33; and this, one of our morning papers calls " a large sale."

No material change in the rates of exchange, with but lile transpiring, except on New Orleans. The situation of several of our Country Banks is really

desperate. The notes of the Northa agion Bank are held to-day at 50 a 60 per cont discount; Susquehanna County at 20 a 25; and the Miner's Bank of Pottsville, and the Lowie town Bank , whose affairs are evidently not in so wretched a condition as the two former, are quoted at 6 a 7 per cent disc. In October last, these Banks rendered the following state of their affairs. Northampton, circulation and deposits \$257,613; specie, \$7,708—Miners' Bank of Pottsville, circulation and deposits, \$190;445; specie, \$7,946-Lewistown, circulation and deposits, \$122 546; specie, \$2,633!-Susque banna County, circulation and deposits, \$52,60; spells \$7,677. I would strongly caution your readers against the issues of the above Bauks, as well as those of the Wyomine Bank, whose condition is but little better, having \$50 193 in in circulation and deposits, with but \$5,304 in specie to sustsin itself! Therefore, "touch not, handle not." During the week a pretty fair amount of business has been

ransacted by our wholesale dealers, and Market, Frontand Water-streets present quite an animated appearance. The demand for Flour has been much better, and holders are firm at \$3 874 per barrel for export. Grain continges in good demand. Wheat is very scarce, and difficult to ob. ain; Corn is steady at 45 cents for yellow, and 42 for white. In Cotton I hear of no change for the better. The arrive during the week have been to a fair extent. We have an excellent Retail Marset this alternoon, Sec. and Market streets being well lined with country wee. ons ladened with produce. Poultry appears plenty at price

of the latter, I noticed several barrels being packed for the New York market. Our Fish Market contains a goodly supply of Delaware shad, of an excellent quality, at 25 to 50 The Eastern Mail due at So'clock yesterday afternoon did not reach our Post Office until after 7 last evening. The Tribune, which usually arrives at half past one, P. M. did not come to band until near & in the evening, and your seb-

quite reasonable. Butter and Eggs are in abun sance, and

scribers were not a little disappointed therest, The cold, during last night, is said to have been more ntense than upon any previous night during the wlater .-The thermometer stood, at 61 stelock this morning, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 16 degrees, which is 16 below the freezing point. At several other places it was down as low as 14! During the day, be wever, it has moderated considerably, the sun being quite warm, and the thermom eter standing, at 4) e'clock, at 30 degrees. Two persons have died from 'cold and exposure' within

the last two days. The Firemen's parade on Monday next will be a mon magnificent affair throughout. There will be ut ward of ire Engine and Hese Companies in the procession, 61 o which belong to the Fire Association of the city and county of Philadelphia, one to your city, one to Wilmington, Del three to Bantimore, and one to Harrisburg. The venerable engine brought over to this country from England by Dr. enjamin Franklin will be exhibited among others, and no doubt attract considerable attention. It is said to be too years old. This turn out of our firemen will unquestionably surpass any thing of the kind which has ever occurred n the United States.

Of Mercer, whose trial for the murder of Heberton is set down for Tuesday next, the Newark Advertiser cays:

"Mercer appears calm and self-possessed, and has a room as comfortably provided as any chamber need be, with furniture, books, &c., and has withal the liberty of the jail hall. His aspect and manners speak well for his domestic training, and his gallant old father, who was wounded at the battle of Tripoli, while a midshipman, is in attendance. The mother is said to be too much indisposed to visit him."

### Capital Punishment. To the Editor of The Tribune :

seen it.

As your paper seems to be open to the advocates for and gainst Capital Punishment, will you permit me to burther is otherwise well filled columns with a strong argument that has occurred to my mind? It may be that the same view has been taken by others, but if it has, I have never

It is of course the law that punishes, and not individual revenge that takes the life of a man doomed to legal death It appears to me that the law itself cannot, consistently with the power it possesses, exercise the right of Capital Punishment, and I arrive at this conclusion by the following course of reasoning: The power of law is derivative, and is created by the surrender, by each individual, of his personal rights, for the common or general good; and though this surrender is measurably not voluntary, yet theoretically it be act of every member of the human family who swells beneath the influences of society and civilization. No one will dispute the fact that the power to take my liberty, or is deprive me of any personal immunity, is such a right is accompanies my birth as that of a free agent, and is derived rom and can come from no other source; for our laws are human, not divine, in their origin. Ali this I have a right to divest mysell of, for my Creator has invested me with them, to be used at my discretion, being accountable there for; but He has forbidden me to take my own life, and not ieft it discretionary, and no one will have the temerity is say that any person has the moral right to commit spicide. Is it, then, possible for me to delegate that which I do not Is it, then, possible for me to delegate that which I do not possess? Can I say to the minister of the law, "I am weary of life and wish to die, but God has forbidden me to rush mannounced into His terrible presence, but you are the law's agent. I empower you to kill me." It is no answer to say, "Blood for blood," because if you once establish the prin-"Blood for blood," because if you once establish the principle that the statute may take human life, it must be left with the law-maker to say whether that life shall be for feited for murder alone, or for treason, arson and rape of even, as formerly, for petty larceny and the offences of

The above logic is of the Abstractionist school, to which we attach little weight. We do not think all the powers of Government are founded in express grants from individuals composing the community; we hold that much of its rightful power springs from the necessity of the case, and that a Government might not only put a murderer but a lunatic to death, if it were clear that he could not otherwise be prevented from killing other persons. The public safety is and must be the supreme law, to which individual immunity and abstract natural rights must give way. We oppose Capital Punishment, therefore, because we believe that, however necessary in a different 859 and condition of mankind, it no longer conduces to the safety of Human Life, but rather tends, by the spirit it cherishes and the spectacle it presents, to harden the hearts of the unprincipled, and teach them to look on blood and carnage with complecency instead of horror.

SEDUCTION .- We learn from the Redding, Pt. Democrat that the Rev. Mr. Griebeler, who was for some time past the pastor of several churches in the upper part of that county, suddenly dissppeared a week or two since, having previously borowed of his neighbors various sums of money. He had not been long absent when the reason of his sudden departure was discovered, and the fact made known, that a servant girl in his family scarce 14 years of age, was the victim of his licestious passions. Griebeler was a foreign German, and about 30 years of age.

## O'CONNELL'S HISTORY OF IRELAND! To the Friends of Ireland!

WILL BE PERLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

A Memoir on Freiand. Natibe and Saron. BY DANIEL O'CONNELL, M. P.

DEDICATED TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF IRELAND. 'It was not for themselves alone that the Americans galant the victory over Burgoyne at Sarataga. They corque for Irish as well as for American freedom. Ner was it for France alone that Dumourier defeated the Austrian Array

at Jemappe. The Catholies of Ireland participated is the fruits of that victory.' 'It has pleased the English people, in general, to forget all the facts is Irish history. They have been also gracious ly pleased to forgive themselves all those crimes. - Estroits

The above curious History of Ireland, by Mr. O'CONNELL will be neatly published on a fair, clear and legible type, and sold at the exceeding low price of TWENTY-FYE CENTS! for the single copy, or \$2 per dozen. The price of the Dable. of the Dublia copy, which was just received by the ast steamer, is about \$8 00 !!!